National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

The debt of nations and the distribution of ecological impacts from human activities

Author(s): Srinivasan UT, Carey SP, Hallstein E, Higgins PA, Kerr AC, Koteen LE, Smith AB, Watson R, Harte J, Norgaard RB

Year: 2008

Journal: Proceedings of The National Academy of Sciences of The United States of America. 105 (5): 1768-1773

Abstract:

As human impacts to the environment accelerate, disparities in the distribution of damages between rich and poor nations mount. Globally, environmental change is dramatically affecting the flow of ecosystem services, but the distribution of ecological damages and their driving forces has not been estimated. Here, we conservatively estimate the environmental costs of human activities over 1961-2000 in six major categories (climate change, stratospheric ozone depletion, agricultural intensification and expansion, deforestation, overfishing, and mangrove conversion), quantitatively connecting costs borne by poor, middle-income, and rich nations to specific activities by each of these groups. Adjusting impact valuations for different standards of living across the groups as commonly practiced, we find striking imbalances. Climate change and ozone depletion impacts predicted for low-income nations have been overwhelmingly driven by emissions from the other two groups, a pattern also observed for overfishing damages indirectly driven by the consumption of fishery products. Indeed, through disproportionate emissions of greenhouse gases alone, the rich group may have imposed climate damages on the poor group greater than the latter's current foreign debt. Our analysis provides prima facie evidence for an uneven distribution pattern of damages across income groups. Moreover, our estimates of each group's share in various damaging activities are independent from controversies in environmental valuation methods. In a world increasingly connected ecologically and economically, our analysis is thus an early step toward reframing issues of environmental responsibility, development, and globalization in accordance with ecological costs.

Source: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2234219

Resource Description

Climate Scenario :

specification of climate scenario (set of assumptions about future states related to climate)

Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES), Other Climate Scenario

Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES) Scenario: SRES A2

Other Climate Scenario: IS92a;IS92e

Exposure :

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Ecosystem Changes, Extreme Weather Event, Food/Water Quality, Food/Water Security, Human Conflict/Displacement, Temperature, Unspecified Exposure

Food/Water Security: Agricultural Productivity, Livestock Productivity

Temperature: Extreme Heat

Geographic Feature: ☑

resource focuses on specific type of geography

None or Unspecified

Geographic Location: ☑

resource focuses on specific location

Global or Unspecified

Health Impact: ☑

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Infectious Disease

Mitigation/Adaptation: ☑

mitigation or adaptation strategy is a focus of resource

Adaptation, Mitigation

Model/Methodology: ☑

type of model used or methodology development is a focus of resource

Cost/Economic, Outcome Change Prediction

Population of Concern: A focus of content

Resource Type: ☑

format or standard characteristic of resource

Research Article

Timescale: ☑

time period studied

Long-Term (>50 years)

Vulnerability/Impact Assessment: ☑

resource focus on process of identifying, quantifying, and prioritizing vulnerabilities in a system

A focus of content